

HAZ

Or if the earlier season lead
To the tann'd bay cock in the mead.
Bring them for food sweet boughs and ofians cut,
Nor all the Winter long thy bay rick shut.
Some turners turn long and slender sprigs of ivory, as small
as an hay stalk,
The best manure for meadows is the bottom of hay mows
and hay stacks.
Hay and oats, in the management of a groom, will make
ale.
By some hay cock, or some shady thorn,
He bids his beads both even song and morn.
Blouzclinda, in a gamefome mood,
Behind a hay cock loudly laughing food.
The hum of bees inviting sleep sincere,
Into the guileless breast, beneath the shade,
Or thrown at large amid' the fragrant hay. *Thomf. Autumn.*
To dance the HAY. To dance in a ring: probably from dancing
round a hay cock.
I will play on the tabor to the worthies,
And let them dance the bay. *Shakefp. Love's Labour Lost.*
This maids think on the hearth they see,
When fires well nigh consumed be,
There dancing bays by two and three,
Just as your fancy calls them. *Drayt. n's Nymphid.*
The gum and glitt'ning, which with art
And study'd method, in each part
Hangs down the heart,
Looks just as if that day,
Snails there had crawl'd the bay. *Suckling.*
HAY. *n. f.* [from *hais*, French, a hedge.] A net which incloses
the haunt of an animal.
Conies are destroyed by bays, curs, spaniels, or tumblers
bred up for that purpose. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
HAYMAKER. *n. f.* [bay and make.] One employed in drying
grafs for hay.
As to the return of his health and vigour, were you here,
you might enquire of his haymakers. *Pope to Swift.*
HAZARD. *n. f.* [hazard, French; azar, Spanish; haffi, Ru-
nick, danger.]
1. Chance; accident; fortuitous hap.
I have set my life upon a cast,
And I will stand the hazard of the die. *Shakefp. Rich. III.*
I will upon all hazards well believe
Thou art my friend, that know'st my tongue so well. *Shak.*
Where the mind does not perceive this connection, there
mens opinions are not the product of judgment, but the
effects of chance and hazard, of a mind floating at all adventures,
without choice and without direction. *Locke.*
2. Danger; chance of danger.
We are bound to yield unto our Creator, the father of all
mercy, eternal thanks, for that he hath delivered his law unto
the world; a law wherein so many things are laid open, as a
light which otherwise would have been buried in darkness,
not without the hazard, or rather not with the hazard, but
with the certain loss of thousands of souls, most undoubtedly
now saved. *Hooker, b. i.*
The hazard I have run to see you here, should inform you
that I love not at a common rate. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*
Men are led on from one stage of life to another in a con-
dition of the utmost hazard, and yet without the least appre-
hension of their danger. *Rogers's Sermons.*
3. A game at dice.
The duke playing at hazard at the groom-porter's, in much
company, held in a great many hands together, and drew a
huge heap of gold. *Swift.*
To HAZARD. *v. a.* [hazarder, French.] To expose to chance;
to put into danger.
They might, by persisting in the extremity of that opinion,
hazard greatly their own estates, and so weaken that part
which their places now give. *Hooker, b. v.*
It was not in his power to adventure upon his own fortune,
or bearing a publick charge to hazard himself against a man
of private condition. *Hayward.*
To HAZARD. *v. n.*
1. To try the chance.
I pray you tarry; pause a day or two,
Before you hazard; for in chusing wrong,
I lose your company. *Shakefp. Merchant of Venice.*
2. To adventure.
She from her fellow-provinces would go,
Rather than hazard to have you her foe. *Waller.*
HAZARDABLE. *adj.* [from hazard.] Venturesome; liable to
chance.
An hazardable determination it is, unto fluctuating and indis-
ferent effects, to affix a positive type or period. *Brown.*
HAZARDER. *n. f.* [from hazard.] He who hazards.
HAZARDRY. *n. f.* [from hazard.] Temerity; precipitation;
rash adventurousness. Obsolete.
Hasty wrath, and heedless hazardry,
Do breed repentance late, and lasting infamy. *Fairy Queen.*

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HAZARDOUS. *adj.* [hazardous, Fr. from hazard.] Dangerous;
exposed to chance.
Grant that our hazardous attempt prove vain,
We feel the worst, secur'd from greater pain. *Dryden.*
HAZARDOUSLY. *adv.* [from hazardous.] With danger or
chance.
HAZE. *n. f.* [The etymology unknown.] Fog; mist.
To HAZE. *v. n.* To be foggy or misty.
To HAZE. *v. a.* To fright once. *Ainsworth.*
HAZEL. *n. f.* [Hezel, Saxon; corylus, Latin.]
It hath male flowers growing at remote distances from the
fruit on the same tree; the nuts grow in clusters, and are close-
ly joined together at the bottom, each being covered with an
outward hulk or cup, which opens at the top, and when the
fruit is ripe it falls out: the leaves are roundish and intire.
The species are hazelnut, cobnut, and filbert. The red and
white filberts are mostly esteemed for their fruit. *Miller.*
Kate, like the hazel twig,
Is straight and slender; and as brown in hue
As hazel nuts, and sweeter than the kernels. *Shakefp. As You Like It.*
Her chariot is an empty hazel nut. *Shak. Rem. and Jul.*
Why fit we not beneath the grateful shade,
Which hazels, intermix'd with elms, have made? *Dryden.*
There are some from the size of a hazel nut to that of a
man's fist. *Woodward on Fossils.*
HAZEL. *adj.* [from the noun.] Light brown; of the colour
of hazle.
Chafe a warm dry soil, that has a good depth of light hazel
mould. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
HAZZELLY. *adj.* Of the colour of hazel; a light brown.
Upplands consist either of sand, gravel, chalk, rock or stone,
hazelly loam, clay, or black mould. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
HAZZY. *adj.* [from haze.] Dark; foggy; misty.
Our clearest day here is misty and hazy; we see not far,
and what we do see is in a bad light. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
Of engender'd by the hazy North,
My riads on myriads, infect armies waft. *Thomson.*
He. *pronoun, gen. him; plur. they; gen. them.* [by Dutch; he,
Saxon. It seems to have borrowed the plural from *hey*,
plural bay; dative byrum.]
1. The man that was named before.
All the conspirators, save only he,
Did that they did in envy of great Caesar. *Shakefp. As You Like It.*
If much you note him,
You shall offend him, and increase his passion;
Feed and regard him not. *Shakefp. As You Like It.*
I am weary of this moon; would he would change. *Shaksp.*
Adam spoke;
So cheer'd by his fair spouse, and she was cheer'd. *Milton.*
When Adam wak'd, he on his side
Leaning half rais'd hung over her.
Thus talking, hand in hand along they pass'd
On to their blissful bow'rs. *Milton.*
Extol
Him first, him last, him midst.
2. The man; the person. It sometimes stands without refer-
ence to any foregoing word.
He is never poor
That little hath, but he that much desires. *Daniel.*
3. Man or male being.
Such mortal drugs I have; but Mantua's law
Is death to any he that utters them. *Shakefp. Rem. and Jul.*
Ay, crook-back, here I stand to answer thee, or any he the
proudest of thy fort. *Shakefp. As You Like It.*
Tros and his race the sculptor shall employ,
And he the god who built the walls of Troy. *Dryd. Virg.*
4. Male; as, a he bear, a he goat. It is used where the male
and female have not different denominations. *Parn's N. Hist.*
The he's in birds have the finest feathers. *Parn's N. Hist.*
5. In the two last senses he is rather a noun than pronoun.
HEAD. *n. f.* [Heagor, heagor, Saxon; heaf, Dutch; heved, old
English, whence by contraction head.]
1. The part of the animal that contains the brain or the organ
of sensation or thought.
Vein healing verven, and head purging dill. *Spenser.*
Over head up-grew
Insufferable height of loftiest shade. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*
My head geers off; what filthy work you make. *Dryden.*
The dewy paths of meadows we will tread,
For crowns and chaplets to adorn thy head. *Dryden.*
I could still have offers, that some, who hold their heads
higher, would be glad to accept. *Swift.*
2. Person as exposed to any danger or penalty.
What he gets more of her than sharp words, let it lie on
my head. *Shakefp. As You Like It.*
Who of all ages to succeed, but feeling
The evil on him brought by me, will curse
My head? Ill fare our successor impute. *Alit. Parad. Lost.*
3. HEAD and EARS. The whole person.
In jingling rhimes well fortify'd and strong,
He fights intrench'd o'er head and ears in song. *Graville.*
4. Denomination of any animals. *When*

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When Innocent XI. desired the marquis of Carpio to fur-
nish thirty thousand head of swine, he could not spare them;
but thirty thousand lawyers he had at his service. *Addison.*
The tax upon pasturage was raised according to a certain
rate per head upon cattle. *Arbutnot on Coins.*
5. Chief; principal person; one to whom the rest are subordi-
nate; leader; commander.
For their commons, there is little danger from them, ex-
cept it be where they have great and potent heads. *Bacon.*
Your head I him appoint;
And by myself have sworn, to him shall bow
All knees in heav'n, and shall confess him lord. *Milton.*
The heads of the chief sects of philosophy, as Thales,
Anaxagoras, and Pythagoras, did likewise consent to this
tradition. *Tillotson's Sermons.*
6. Place of honour; the first place.
Notwithstanding all the justices had taken their places upon
the bench, they made room for the old knight at the head of
them. *Addison's Spectator.*
7. Place of command.
An army of fourscore thousand troops, with the duke of
Marborough at the head of them, could do nothing against
an enemy. *Addison on the War.*
8. Countenance; preference.
Richard not far from hence hath hid his head. *Sh. R. II.*
With Cain go wander through the shade of night,
And never show thy head by day or light. *Shak. Rich. II.*
Ere to-morrow's sun shall show his head. *Dryden.*
9. Understanding; faculties of the mind.
The wench laid their heads together. *L'Estrange.*
A fox and a goat went down a well to drink: the goat fell
to hunting which way to get back; oh, says Reynard, never
trouble your head, but leave that to me. *L'Estrange.*
Work with all the ease and speed you can, without break-
ing your head, and being to very indolent in starting
scruples. *Dryden's Dufresny.*
The lazy and inconsiderate took up their notions by
chance, without much beating their heads about them. *Locke.*
If a man shews that he has no religion, why should we
think that he beats his head, and troubles himself to examine
the grounds of this or that doctrine. *Locke.*
When in ordinary discourse we say a man has a fine head,
we express ourselves metaphorically, and speak in relation to
his understanding; and when we say of a woman she has a
fine head, we speak only in relation to her comode. *Addison.*
We laid our heads together, to consider what grievances
the nation had suffered under king George. *Addis. Freeholder.*
10. Face; front; fore part.
The gathering crowd pursues;
The ravishers turn head, the fight renews. *Dryden.*
11. Resistance; hostile opposition.
Then made he head against his enemies,
And hymner flew. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*
Sometimes hath Henry Bolingbroke made head against my
power. *Shakefp. Henry IV. p. i.*
Two valiant gentlemen first making head against them, se-
conded by half a dozen more, made forty of them run away.
Sin having depraved his judgment, and got possession of his
will, there is no other principle left him naturally, by which
he can make head against it. *South's Sermons.*
12. Spontaneous resolution.
The bordering wars in this kingdom were made altogether
by volunteers, upon their own head, without any pay or com-
mission from the state. *Davies on Ireland.*
13. State of a deer's horns, by which his age is known.
It was a buck of the first head. *Shakefp. Love's Labour Lost.*
The buck is called the fifth year a buck of the first head. *Shak.*
14. Individual. It is used in numbers or computation.
If there be six millions of people, then there is about four
acres for every head. *Grant's Bills of Mortality.*
15. The top of any thing bigger than the rest.
His spear's head weigh'd six hundred shekels of iron. *1 Sa.*
As high
As his proud head is rais'd towards the sky,
So low tow'rd's hell his roots descend. *Denham.*
Trees, which have large and spreading heads, would lie
with their branches up in the water.
If the buds are made our food, they are called heads or
tops; so heads of asparagus and artichokes. *Watt's Logick.*
It is an equivocal term; for it signifies the head of a nail,
or of a pin, as well as of an animal. *Watt's Logick.*
16. Place of chief resort.
The horse took the alarm, and made their escape to Win-
chester, the head quarters. *Clarendon, b. viii.*
17. The fore part of any thing, as of a ship.
By galleys with brazen heads the might transport over In-
dus at once three hundred thousand foldiers. *Raleigh's History of the World.*
On oozy ground his galleys moor;
Their heads are turn'd to sea, their sterns to shore. *Dryden.*

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18. That which rises on the top.
Let it stand in a tub four or five days before it be put into
the cask, stirring it twice a day, and beating down the head or
yeast into it. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
19. The blade of an axe.
A man fetcheth a stroke with the axe to cut down the tree,
and the head flippeth from the helve. *Deutr. xix. 5.*
20. Upper part of a bed.
Israel bowed upon the bed's head. *Gen. xlvii. 31.*
21. The brain.
As eastern priests in giddy circles run,
And turn their heads to imitate the sun. *Pope's Essay.*
22. Drefs of the head.
Politick ladies think they gain a great point when they have
teazed their husbands to buy them a laced head, or a fine petti-
coat. *Swift.*
23. Principal topics of discourse.
These heads are of a mixed order, and we propose only
such as belong to the natural world. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
These heads are set down more fully in the arguments of
each chapter. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
Tis our great interest, and our chief duty, to satisfy our-
selves on this head, upon which our whole conduct depends.
Athenary's Sermons, Preface.
24. Source of a stream.
It is the glory of God to give; his very nature delighteth in
it: his mercies in the current, through which they would pass,
may be dried up, but at the head they never fail. *Hooker.*
The current by Gaza is but a small stream, rising between
it and the Red sea, whose head from Gaza is little more than
twenty English miles. *Raleigh's History of the World.*
Some did the song, and some the choir maintain,
Beneath a laurel shade, where mighty Po
Mounts up to woods above, and hides his head below. *Dry.*
25. Crisis; pitch.
The indispotion which has long hung upon me, is at last
grown to such a head, that it must quickly make an end of
me, or of itself. *Addison's Spectator.*
26. Power; influence; force; strength; dominion.
Within her breast though calm, her breast though pure,
Motherly cares and fears got head, and rais'd
Some troubled thoughts. *Milton's Paradise Regain'd.*
God will not admit of the passionate man's apology, that
he has so long given his unruly passions their head, that he can-
not now govern nor controul them. *South's Sermons.*
27. Body; confus.
People under command chafe to consult, and after to march
in order; and rebels, contrariwise, run upon an head together
in confusion. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
Let all this wicked crew gather
Their forces to one head. *Ben. Johnson's Catiline.*
28. Power; armed force.
My lord, my lord, the French have gather'd head. *Shakefp.*
At sixteen years,
When Tarquin made a head for Rome, he sought
Beyond the mark of others. *Shakefp. As You Like It.*
A mighty and a fearful head they are,
As ever offer'd foul play in a state. *Shakefp. Henry IV.*
Far in the marches here we heard you were,
Making another head to fight again. *Shakefp. Henry VI.*
29. Liberty in running a horse.
He gave his able horse the head,
And bounding forward struck his agile heels
Against the panting sides of his poor jade
Up to the rowel-head. *Shakefp. Henry IV. p. ii.*
30. It is very improperly applied to roots.
How turneps hide their swelling heads below,
And how the closing coleworts upwards grow. *Gay.*
31. HEAD and SHOULDERS. By force; violently.
People that hit upon a thought that tickles them, will be
still bringing it in by head and shoulders, over and over, in
several companies.
They can bring in every odd exception in grammar, every
figure of speech, head and shoulders by main force, in spite of
nature and their subject. *Felton on the Classics.*
To HEAD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To lead; to influence; to direct; to govern.
Nor is what has been said of princes less true of all other
governours, from him that heads an army to him that is master
of a family, or of one single servant. *South.*
Or, what we fear, our enemies does head. *Dryd. Aurengz.*
This lord had headed his appointed bands,
In firm allegiance to his king's commands. *Prior.*
2. To behead; to kill by taking away the head.
If you head and hang all that offend that way but for ten
years together, you'll be glad to give out a commission for
more heads. *Shakefp. Measure for Measure.*
3. To fit any thing with a head, or principal part.
Headed with flints and feathers bloody dy'd,
Such as the Indians in their quivers hide. *Fairy Queen.*
Of